Archer

# The People's Advocate.

J. W. CROMWELL, Editor. PRINCIPLES---NOT MEN; BUT MEN AS THE REPRESENTATIVES OF PRINCIPLES. T. B. PINN, Publisher and Business Manager.

VOL. I. R. D. BECKLEY, General Agent. ALEXANDRIA, VA., SATURDAY, JULY 1, 1876. TERMS: $2.00 PER YEAR. NO. 12.

### Two Letters.

HIS.

If you were dead and in some silent valley
A red wild rose were blooming on your grave,
In some lone fen where idle breezes dally
And somberly green willow branches wave,

With willing feet I oft would stand above you,
And with sad eyes your moss grown name spell out,
Thinking that once each said to each "I love you,"
In those far days before we dared to doubt.

But no, you are not dead; the world adores you,
Kneels at your feet and calls your face divine;
Praises your beauty, worships till it bores you,
Knows not and cares not that you once were mine,

Edith, I care not that your blood is flowing
In splendid radiant cheek or dainty wrist;
That on your supple throat there still is glowing
A queenly coil of pearl and amethyst;

Our love is dead, so you are dead thrice over,
Though on your face have dropped no mourner's tears.
And you and I, who once were maid and lover,
Are further sundered than the furthest spheres.

But stars and spheres—
Oh! what a silly letter
A plain and prosy man will sometimes write.
I'm sentimental, and you can't do better
Then laugh at me, once more, with all your might.

The fact, you see, is this: I can't forget you;
In all our quarrel I alone was wrong;
And I've been blue enough since last I met you,
A month ago; it seems ten times as long.

Oh! Edith, could I only go and see you,
And tell you all the things I want to say!
I cannot give you up; I will not free you;
I love you, Edith. May I come to-day?

HERS.

Why, Tom, dear Tom, of course you may—
You see I call you Tom again;
So please come over, right away,
You oddest, truest, best of men!

To tell the truth, I've pitied you,
And you've, most likely, pitied me;
But then, you know, it wouldn't do
To let the world my pity see.

You men, o' course, are very wise,
And think you know a woman's heart;
But bats and owls have brighter eyes
Than you to understand her art.

You were just hateful, though, that night;
But I'm afraid I made you so;
Tom, drop our quarrel out of sight—
Forgive, forget, and let it go.

Well, Tom, I'll not write any more,
Although, indeed, I've much to say;
My music master's at the door,
So *au revoir*, and come to-day.

P. S.—You frighten me to death
With "willow," "valley," "grave," and "fen."
Dear me! I almost lost my breath!
Tom, don't you *dare* do so again!

—*Chas. F. Richardson.*

## A ROMANCE OF HISTORY.

### THE TERRIBLE REVENGE OF A CORSICAN WOMAN.

In the early part of the fourteenth century the island of Corsica was a bone of contention between the maritime republic of Savoy, the duchy of Savoy and the kingdom of France. The latter, at that time, was ruled by the chivalrous Francis the First, one of the most remarkable characters in history.

His ambition was only equaled by his reckless audacity, and he alone, of all the princes of his time, ventured to break a lance with the powerful Emperor Charles the Fifth, who so disastrously defeated him at Pavia in 1521.

In the preceding year King Francis had a quarrel with his wife, who had reproached him for his infidelities. One day, maddened by her taunts, he said to his valet, Gavini, a Corsican:

"Ah! I must get rid of her majesty. Her temper is too bad. I am sure that the Holy Father will grant me a divorce from her. But where shall I find a new wife?"

"Your majesty has only to choose among the most beautiful princesses of Europe," said Gavini.

"But there is not a single beautiful princess in Europe," rejoined the king, almost angrily. "Amelia of Savoy is the only one that is not absolutely homely, and I hate her father so bitterly that I should be reluctant to enter into a union with any member of his family."

"If your majesty will permit me," said the wily Corsican, "I could tell you of a lady with royal blood in her veins, who is young and handsome enough to grace the throne of France by your side."

"Who is she?" asked the king, eagerly.

"She is the Marchioness Isolena Della Ballo."

"I never heard of her."

"She is the richest woman in Corsica, where her ancestors, since time immemorial, have owned most of the real estate, and where they have been more powerful than the real rulers of the island ever were. Her grandmother was a niece of the Emperor Maximilian; and she is the last of her race, your majesty."

"The last of her race, Gavini, and still unmarried?"

"Your majesty, there is a strange tale to this," replied Gavini. "About seven years ago the marchioness, with her aged father, was having a boat ride off Ajaccio. A thunder storm sprung up, and the frail bark was in danger of capsizing. The old marquis was frightened to death.

"'Pray, my child,' he cried, in his terror, 'pray to her who alone can save us. Pray to her, and promise to remain a virgin, unless a king should come to solicit your hand!'

"Isolena, took that pledge, and now she is mistress of immense estates, and one of the most beautiful women in the world."

The king, who acted as if he had already got rid of his legitimate wife, had by this time become deeply interested in the subject.

"Gavini," he said, "how does this marchioness look?"

"Your majesty, I have truly never seen a face worthier to adorn a throne than she. She is the fairest daughter whom Italy, the land of pretty women, ever gave birth to. Tall, slender, majestic, with a complexion of marble, and features which Phidias would have gladly chiseled in stone, she has on her ripe lips the tempting smile of Cupid, and in her black eyes all the fire of the goddess of love."

"I should like to make her acquaintance; but that has to be done in a very discreet manner."

After hemming and hawing for a long while, Gavini suggested that he himself might go to Corsica, and make overtures to the beautiful marchioness.

The king eagerly embraced this offer.

"You shall go, Gavini," he cried. "Go to Montpas, my treasurer, and draw as many livres in gold as you need."

"But, your majesty," said the valet, "money is not sufficient for such a mission. I ought to have to that end also"—

"What?"

"A position."

"What position?"

"I ought to be clothed with the rank of a minister, your majesty."

The king looked at his valet for a minute without saying anything. Then he burst into laughter.

"Gavini," he exclaimed, "you are the most impudent rascal I ever saw. But your idea is a good one. Yes, you shall for once go as my envoy to Corsica. Prevail upon the marchioness, whose charms you extol so enthusiastically, to come to Paris, and I shall reward you right royally."

On the following day Gavini, to whom royal credentials had been given, to the dismay of the king's minister of state, set out for Corsica. He had a large retinue of servants, and was in perfect keeping with the exalted position to which his master had so suddenly arisen.

In the course of time he arrived in Ajaccio, and called with all his attendants upon the Marchioness Isolena Della Ballo.

He had not exaggerated her charms. She was, indeed, a most charming and attractive woman.

Upon presenting the credentials to her he said:

"My royal master, your excellency, has intrusted me to bring about more cordial relations between France and the island of which you are mistress, if not by divine right, at least by the right of your surpassing beauty, as well as by virtue of the time-honored claims of your ancestors."

The compliment was not lost upon the handsome creature. She dismissed the valet envoy in the most gracious manner.

"I will capture her easily," thought Gavini, as he took his departure. "I believed she was too intelligent to be gulled by such transparent flattery. Very well—so much the better for me."

But a young admirer of the marchioness, Signor Conde de Vrao, who in years gone by had been at the gay court of France, had recognized him.

The conde solicited a private interview with the marchioness after Gavini had withdrawn.

At first she hesitated to grant the request, because the Conde had often urged her to give him her hand. But he was so persistent this time that she went with him to her boudoir.

"Isolena," he said to her, "do you know who that man is?"

"The envoy of the king of France, Conde," she replied. "His credentials show it."

"That may be, Isolena," he replied, "but I am sure that the king, in sending the fellow"—

"The fellow!"

"Yes, the fellow, Isolena. I am sure that the king, in sending the fellow to you, has played a very contemptible trick upon you."

"How so?"

"Because this pretended envoy is no other than King Francis' body servant."

"A menial!" she cried, with flashing eyes.

"Yes, the lowest of the low—he who dresses and undresses his majesty of France."

"And the king could put such an affront on me by sending such a rascal to me?"

"It is not yet all, Isolena. This Gavini is a Corsican—a serf of your father's who fled the country twenty years ago because he had committed several disgraceful thefts."

The beautiful marchioness was by this time so enraged that she uttered the following terrible oath:

"Had I to-day King Francis in my power I should cause him to perish as miserably as the dog whom he has sent to me. I swear it, even should I lose my own life and ruin this whole island which I love so well?"

At midnight on the same day Gavini was dragged from his bed and thrust into a dungeon.

Six hours later he was confronted by the executioner and the indignant marchioness.

"You are about to die," she said, pitilessly, to the ill-fated man.

"How dare you treat the sacred person of an envoy in this manner?" he cried.

"The sacred person of an escaped serf and thief!" she exclaimed. "Gavini, I know who you are."

"The envoy of the king of France."

"You mean his valet. Now listen to me. I shall have your flesh torn from your limbs with red-hot pincers if you do not confess what induced King Francis to commit so infamous an outrage as to send you to me in the capacity of an envoy."

Gavini referred once more to the inviolability of his office.

She ordered the executioner to torture him.

The prisoner was placed on a wooden bench, and then the executioner, after binding him, begun to tear off his flesh with red-hot pincers.

For ten minutes the victim, though uttering the most unearthly yells, refused to confess.

At last, when the agony became too great, he told the marchioness what he had come to Corsica for.

This still added to her fury. She then ordered Gavini to be beheaded, and sent his head in a glass jar filled with white Corsican wine to the king of France.

Francis the First was beside himself with rage upon receiving the ghastly present.

He organized a secret naval expedition to Corsica, and caused Isolena to be kidnapped.

She landed at Marseilles in February, 1571. The king was there at the time. He refused to see her.

"Have her hair cropped," he ordered, "have her clad in hempen garments and then whipped through the streets of the city!"

This was done on the following day.

The beautiful marchioness suffered the torture with astonishing fortitude.

Not a cry of pain escaped her tightly compressed lips as the executioner's lash descended upon her naked back.

At last she opened her mouth; a stream of blood issued from it.

"Who will avenge me?" she gasped.

She was avenged a few months later when Francis I. was overpowered at Pavia, and so badly beaten that he exclaimed:

"All is lost save honor!"

### The Hard Lot of a Rochester Youth.

I loved a beautiful girl, and she loved me in return. I only thought of love, and I did not dream that fate would crush my soul's dearest hope. That fair girl was all to me. I held her to my soul as my very life, and not a thought had I of the future, but 'twas of her. And I knew that she loved me as well, for she had told me so a hundred times. But a terrible crash came upon my joys. My idol's father was wealthy, and I was poor. He was a merchant. I only a humble clerk. When I told him of my love he spurned me from his door and bade me never enter it again. Oh, Heaven! what a wreck of soul was that. Who shall picture the utter midnight of the blasted and broken heart? Who shall tell its wailings and its deep, dark griefs? All crushed and broken down. I fled from the place where my love had grown up, and in the heat and whirl of business I tried to forget my sorrows. What shall I do?

### Battles of the Olden Time.

At the battle of Talavera (1809) the loss in killed and wounded was one-eighth of those engaged. At Austerlitz (1805) it was one-seventh. At Malplaquet (1709), at Prague (1759), and at Jena (1806), it was one-sixth. At Friedland (1807) and at Waterloo (1815) one-fifth. At Marengo (1800) it amounted to one-fourth. At Salamanca (1812), out of 90,000 combatants, 30,000 were killed and wounded. At Borodino (1812), out of 250,000, 80,000 fell on the two sides. At Leipsic (1813) the French sustained a loss of one-third of their total effective force. At Preussich Eylau (1807) 55,000 were killed and wounded out of a combined total of 160,000 combatants, giving a loss of more than one-third; while at Zorndorf (1758) the most murderous battle which history records in modern times, out of 82,000 Russian and Prussian troops engaged, 32,800 were stretched upon the field at the close of the day. Let us now come to more recent times. The first great battle in which rifled firearms were used was Solferino (1859), and when the war broke out it was confidently predicted that the effects of the new weapon would be frightful; but the loss actually fell to one-eleventh of those engaged. At Koniggratz, where, in addition to rifled weapons, one side was armed with breech-loaders, the actual loss was further diminished to one-fifteenth. Finally we come to the last war, in which the proportions were—Worth, one-eleventh; Gravelotte, one-twelfth; and Sedan, one-tenth. These figures may surprise many who, not unnaturally, imagined that improved weapons entailed increased slaughter. It is not intended to imply that battles are not still sanguinary, but it is incontestable that they are much less so than they were.

### Influence of Newspapers.

A school teacher, who had been a long time engaged in his profession, and witnessed the influence of a newspaper upon the minds of a family of children, writes as follows: "I have found it to be a universal fact, without exception, that those scholars of both sexes, and of all ages, who have access to newspapers at home, when compared with those who have not, are: 1. Better readers, excellent in pronunciation, and, consequently, read more understandingly. 2. They are better spellers and define words with ease and accuracy. 3. They obtain practical knowledge of geography in almost half the time it requires of others, as the newspapers have made them acquainted with the location of the important places of the nations, their government and doings on the globe. 4. They are better grammarians, for having become so familiar with every variety of style in the newspapers, from the commonplace advertisement to the finished and classical oration of the statesman, they more readily comprehend the meaning of the text, and constantly analyze its construction with accuracy. 5. They write better compositions, using better language, containing more thoughts, more clearly and more correctly expressed. 6. Those young men who have for years been readers of the newspapers, are already taking the lead in debating societies, exhibiting a more extensive knowledge upon a greater variety of subjects and expressing their views with greater fluency, clearness and correctness.

### The New York Printers.

The New York *Herald* says that during the printers' strike in that city the union paid out over $50,000. The society had a fund of $5,000 or $6,000 to start with, and as soon as the strike was declared an assessment of five per cent. on every member earning over $10 per week was levied, and after two or three weeks it was raised to ten per cent. on all moneys earned. This gave an income of some $2,000 a week, which was collected promptly every pay day by a man in each office appointed for that purpose, so that a man earning $12 in a week had to pay $1.20 to sustain the strike. He had no alternative but to pay his tax or be dismissed from membership, have his name printed on a black list, with the designation of "Rat" attached, and sent broadcast to every city and town in the United States. The quickest and most competent men in some of the offices earn from $30 to $45 per week, and they consequently had to pay during the fifteen weeks from $45 to $65. The weekly stipend allowed each striker was $7 if a single man and $12 if a married man. The strike is at an end and an independent union has been organized.

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The English government is trying to introduce the American caoutchouc tree into India, where india rubber is obtained, but mostly from a creeping plant. Already the cinchona tree has been so successfully introduced that $70,000 worth of bark was exported last year.

### Watching the Rose Bush.

Over the ruins of a house, which was half burned, on a dreary unpaved street in the eastern part of Detroit, says the *Free Press*, a rose bush is slowly climbing. It is so small yet that the passer who glances at the blackened beams and rafters would not notice it, but for months it had no one to cut away the rank grass, give it water, and help it in its struggles to hide the sad work of fire. One day a little lame girl discovered the stunted bush, and her eyes filled with joy. A father buried beyond the sea—a mother in Elmwood—she lived in a cottage near the rose bush with a queer old couple, whose hearts felt kindly toward the orphan, but who saw nothing in the rose bush beyond what they might have seen in a weed.

It was early spring when the child found the bush, and she carried it rich earth, lifted the poor twigs with tender hands, and talked to it as if it were a playmate. Rough boys soon discovered why she visited the ruins, and at first they were a mind to pull up the bush to see her weep over their work. They remembered that she was lame, and they went in and helped her move the blackened timbers. Day by day the lame girl watered the bush. When the wind moaned loudly she trembled for fear it would injure the bush, and when the raindrops fell she hoped they would not strike the leaves too harshly. No watcher was ever more vigilant, dutiful and patient. She told no one her plans. One morning she found a bud. Every day, for days and days, she had peered among the leaves to see if a bud was forming; each day she had been disappointed, a less brave and hopeful heart would have despaired. She smiled with joy when she found the bud, and she nestled in the grass beside the bush and watched it. The bud grew and swelled, and bye-and-bye opened a bit, and the lame girl's heart sung a joyful song. One morning, when she hurried down to see the rose bush, the bud had blossomed, and a deep red rose smiled at her.

There was but one bud—only one rose—it was nature's reward for the child's patient care and long watching. She carefully plucked it, and that morning people driving in Elmwood saw a lame girl tenderly drop a deep red rose on a "poor folk's" grave. No other ornament—no other flower. It sunk among the green grass and sparkled and shone like a star of night, and when the tears of the child fell upon it, its luster was that of a diamond. For days, and weeks, and months she had tended the rose bush and watched over it to secure a flower for the grave without mark or name—a grave so like the thousands of others that only love could have told the child that a mother's heart was moldering there.

### The Chinese in America.

Mr. Sargent, of California, in the United States Congress, in a speech, said: Experience has shown that Chinese population expels all other, as inferior currency expels all other kinds. The process has been going on for years in San Francisco as well as in other Pacific communities. A landlord will rent a single house in a street to a Chinaman, who at once crowds it to repletion. They take ordinary rooms, put in a false floor half way to the ceiling, and crowd both floors, thus made, with bunks, and as many human beings as may be pressed into the space sleep therein. The atmosphere becomes fetid, and a sickly smell pervades the neighborhood, which causes the tenants of houses, right and left, to vacate. The houses cannot again be rented to white persons; the rents fall, and finally the Chinese get possession. This process goes on in each direction, until the whole street is abandoned to the Chinese, as if it were a street in Hong Kong. Hotels and churches share the same fate as ordinary dwellings and stores. No class of population known to the United States can endure contact with these squalid, opium smoking denizens. The whole street is absorbed and doomed. This process has already gone on until six large blocks in the business heart of San Francisco, have been eaten out, and still the work goes on; and the future will see San Francisco a purely Asiatic city, unless some means are devised to avert this calamity. The immigration of Chinese is not like that of Europeans who seek our shores voluntarily to become good citizens. Nine-tenths of the Chinamen who come to San Francisco are brought as slaves. He showed the manner in which the coolie sells himself into slavery for the price of his passa[illegible] at an exorbitant rate, and mortgages [illegible] family at home. When the mort[illegible] becomes due the family is sold off[illegible] ginning with the daughters, and [illegible] coolie sometimes returning finds a [illegible] tion of the claim still unsatisfied an[illegible] himself sold for it.

### Items of Interest.

We often hate for one little reason, when there are a thousand why we should love.

Gentility—Eating meat with a silver fork when the butcher's bill has not been paid.

It is fourteen years since specie payments were stopped in the United States.

The salmon put into the Connecticut river two years ago are now from four to six inches long.

Don't look too hard, except for something agreeable. We can find all the disagreeable things in the world between our own hats and boots.

To write a good love letter you ought to begin without knowing what you mean to say, and to finish without knowing what you have written.

An elderly dandy, who was more noted for running in debt than for paying his tradesmen, made an exception in favor of his wigmaker that he might be enabled to say that he wore his own hair.

A lady gave recently the following opinion of a nice young man according to her own thinking: "Oh, I think he'd make an excellent stranger—one that you'd never become acquainted with, you know."

Little boys playing ball. Anxious mamma in distant doorway calling aloud: "Tommy! Tommy!" Gentleman calls the attention of children to woman. Best boy replies: "Her ain't callin' of we; we don't belong to she."

Mrs. Carnoyle, living on the farm of George Glasscock, Breckenridge county, Ky., has a child five years of age that is boneless. It is well developed in every particular, and its limbs can be bent in a circular form or tied in a knot.

Professor Abel has ascertained that the speed with which detonation travels—as that of gunpowder, gun cotton and fulminating compounds—is higher than that of any known agent except electricity and light, being from 18,000 to 21,000 feet per second.

A man went to the theater for the first time. Just as the curtain descended on the first act, an engine in the basement exploded and he was blown through the roof, coming down in the next street. After coming to his senses he asked: "And what piece do you play next?"

The Sioux warrior throws a blanket over his own head and the head of the squaw to whom he wishes to make love, and their courtship is thus hidden from observation. A belle of the tribe sometimes finds a row of suitors, with blankets, waiting at the door of her wigwam.

The Chinamen in California, in the expectation of being driven from the country, are sending home the remains of their dead. In cases where only the bones are left, scrupulous care is taken to miss none, as they believe to leave one behind would imperil the soul of the dead person. A paper is spread by the grave, and upon it the skeleton is laid, piece by piece, until all is complete.

A boy in a Sunday-school proposed a question to be answered the following Sunday: "How many letters does the Bible contain?" The answer was three millions, five hundred and thirty thousand, three hundred and thirty-three. The superintendent says to James: "Is that right?" "No, sir," was the prompt reply. "Will you please tell us how many there are, then?" "Twenty-six, sir."

### A South American Plant.

The plant from which the cuca leaves are obtained thrives best in the elevated forests of the Andes. In time it is covered with delicate white flowers, which are succeeded by red berries. The leaves can be stripped from the plant three times a year, and are at once thoroughly dried. When the packages of cuca are opened they emit a powerful tealike odor. Mr. Christison has tried the effects of the leaves upon himself. He has taken long and fatiguing walks, living at the same time after his usual manner; then he has repeated the walks for even greater distances, and, when overcome with fatigue, at some resting place he has chewed thoroughly and swallowed eighty grains of cuca. No real effects were observed until he went out of doors and resumed his rapid walking; then all sense of weariness disappeared, and he could walk not only with ease, [illegible]

# The People's Advocate.

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J. W. CROMWELL, Editor.

T. B. PINN, Business Manager.

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FOR PRESIDENT,

**Rutherford B. Hayes,**

OF OHIO.

For Vice President,

**William A. Wheeler,**

OF NEW YORK.

Saturday, July 1, 1876.

## ISOLATION.

Based upon the late experience of elections in the South, it is common to hear it said that the South this fall will go solid, every State, for the Confederate Democracy. Their common dependence for success at the elections is already supplied in abundance and kept dry in their powder-houses. That the Louisiana Leaguers, the Mississippi murderers, and the Baltimore "Bloods" are ready as minute men to take the matter in hand, and if necessary to make a united Democratic South, they will wade knee-deep in Republican blood at the polls.

Now, suppose the Government sleeps on, or winks at the preparations till their installed "Carrolls" ask, "What you propose to do about it?" and this feat is accomplished, and the friends of law and order wake up but to find it "too late." The result will be to win for themselves the cognomen of a united "Confederate South," and the natural consequence will be to drive the North into a united Republican North, sharply antagonistic to the Confederate South.

Can they afford to work this result, and again sectionalize the nation politically, as it was belligerently not long since?

Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, and Mississippi are Republican States, and if, under fire, they are driven into the Confederate Democracy, the status will be fixed, and we shall have a Southern "grey" Democracy and a Northern "blue" Republicanism, numerically two to one, and with little or no affiliation between the sections.

If the South persist in being a South, and isolated politically, they have themselves to thank. Belligerently they have been pitted against the North with a marked result; will they now try it politically?

Republicanism means "Union and equal rights." Democracy takes issue [illegible] things of [illegible] had [illegible] lly [illegible] ng [illegible]

Tilden and Hendricks are the men the St. Louis Convention selects for us to defeat. We will do it.

Red Cloud has made several mistakes in his animadversion on the Centennial; but as we propose visiting that grand exhibition next week, we will defer our notice of his article until then.

Aquila tells a strange story of affairs at Hampton, but it sounds true. Bishop Brown could probably throw some light on the subject. We heard Moses, now Aquila. Next let the Bishop speak.

The Norfolk *Day-Book*, like Ephraim, is joined to her idols. "Let her alone."

## The Centennial—Col. J. W. Forney—A Missing Link—American Prejudice still cropping out—No redeeming feature of the Exhibition for the Negro.

I have not seen your paper for some time, and do not know what you are saying about the topics of the day including the great Centennial exhibition now in full operation at Philadelphia. I had a conversation a few days ago with Philadelphia's great Journalist in regard to the exhibition and the varied Nationalities represented there. This gentleman has done much—I may say everything to have all foreign Nations with their Industrial arts represented; but he says that "he is convinced and regrets it, that the great show of the American people's industry & independence will close with one link in the chain of its complete history left out, and that is missed from our own chain of Centennial history and boasted civilization." Although the chains of Slavery have been broken from the limbs of an entire race in the blaze and fire of our advancement and the Negro stands before the law a freeman, covered with habiliments of citizenship, yet, the prejudice against him, the results of his previous condition, and the dissensions which entered into the discussions of the origin of this marvellous undertaking have prevented his taking any part or having a prominent place there, save that of a menial, the water drawers and hat-takers, to the assembled races now to be found there."

This writer in a single visit to the exhibition found the above statement to be sadly and discouragingly true, and the thought of our humility extinguished at the first impulse of my imagination of what was about to be a proud reflection that I was an American standing amidst her accumulated ideas and flower garden of thought. On leaving the Centennial grounds I tried to form in my own mind some plausible excuse for the absence of any one of my race in any responsible place; I said to myself that we are all Americans now and as such nothing is lost from the general progress and acceptance of the homeneity of our advancement; but another thought came rising up and knocked the bottom right out of that two thin excuse which could not be made to stand the scrutiny of the truth. When I looked back though the mind's eye again, and could not discover among all that mass of people one single Negro in the discharge of any duty save as restaurant waiters and barbers at the hotels, I came fully to the conclusion that it was the cause of American prejudice, the under growth of slavery which can only be extirpated by education, not only in books but in the mechanical arts as well, and this is the work yet to be accomplished by the friend of the Negro in this opening Centennial year. The followers of Mohammed will not take back to their countries any invigorated and healthy respect for the Emancipated American.

RED CLOUD.

New York, June 8, 1876.

## Hampton Normal and Agricultural College—Wholesome moral influences—Discrimination on Commencement Day—The Blue or the Gray?—Duty of the friends of the institution.

The intellectual training of the students at this school is very good, but the moral influence is not wholesome by any means. To strangers or casual visitors there seems to be nothing but perfection in this well regulated(?) institution, while those who are constantly seeing its workings know to the contrary.

That this institution was founded for the education of the colored youth no one will deny, and for this reason colored visitors should be made to feel perfectly at home when they are in it. It is the duty of every officer of the school from the principal down to the lowest professor in authority (who, by the way, is a white gentleman and to the manure—manor—born, for he is chief cultivator of the farm) to treat the colored visitors with *respect and not contempt* as is now done.

On Commencement Day, May 18th, many visitors were present white and colored, but not one of the latter was to be seen on the splendid platform of Virginia Hall. The rudest and most ignorant white men and women were politely conducted to the platform; respectable and intelligent colored ladies and gentlemen were shown lower seats where they could neither see nor hear the exercises of the day with any pleasure. To speak in general the colored people and students are made to feel that they must forever remain inferior to their white brethren no matter what their attainments may be.

The faculty of this institution seem to think it *their* duty to compel certain female students to accept the attention of their pet male students. These pets, I regret to say, are those who are silly enough to keep the "powers that be" informed of the action of other students.

I know personally of several cases in which students have been inhumanly treated by the teachers because they kept social company with those that were personally disliked by some individual teacher, although both students were of respectable connections at home and elsewhere.

If any student be so unfortunate as to have and express an opinion of his or her own contrary to that of any of the teachers, that student will surely be the object of severe and barbarious persecution during his or her stay at this school of humanitarians. To crown this they will be given three class diplomas regardless of their good and spotless character and reputation coupled with perfect recitations during their course of study.

The board of curators of the institute meet yealy to transact business for the school—three of the curators are colored persons. When the meeting adjourns the white members are cordially invited to dine at the principal's residence while the gentlemen of color are left to fare the best they can elsewhere.

The principal and teachers bestow an unholy influence over these young men and women. They are daily taught to underrate their own parents and friends. The students witness the manner in which their parents and friends are treated, and naturally come to the conclusion that if their kind(?) teachers and principal hold these parents and friends in such low estimation, it is their duty as students to follow their example—there are exceptions among the students as to this influence. For these and other reasons, I say they bestow an unholy influence over the students.

Decoration day last was observed here at Hampton by the colored people from Norfolk and Portsmouth, with the eloquent and scholarly Bishop John M. Brown. as orator of the day. The colored students at the Normal school were kept in the building and not allowed to participate with their friends in doing honor to the noble dead, or to hear Mr. Brown's masterly oration, which coming from a colored man would have given them fresh courage and inspiration as colored students. However, in the afternoon, the patriotic Gen. S. C. Armstrong with his teachers and students marched in double rank and file to the cemetery, to take part in the exercises with the Southern nobility. The first to speak was Gen. Armstrong, who denounced the entire body of colored people who had decorated in the forenoon. Then followed a half dozen Southern gentlemen who espoused the "lost cause" and declared they fought justly to save their homes and firesides—they should have said slaves too.

After a few floral offerings were scattered on the graves, the students were marched back to school to the tune of Dixie-land, which was well performed by the National Home Band—the lady teachers acting as corporals, lieutenants &c., to the regiment of students.

This is the sentiment taught our colored youths at Hamption. Better, far better, yes *infinitely* better that we have no high schools and colleges, if our youth are to be brought up under such baneful influences.

When the principal and authorities of this fine institution shall look about themselves and truthfully exclam with the poet.

> "O wad to some power the giftie gi'e us,
> To see oursels as 'ithers see us,"

Then shall we expect a change and not till then. They must be awakened to a sense of their duty and made to see themselves as others see them. They must hold in memory that the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute is for the *elevation* and *not* the degradation of the colored youth of the Country in general.

Very truly yours,

AQUILA.

## OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

BUSINESS.

*Washington, June 27th, '76.*

MY DEAR FRIEND:

The same general causes which so seriously retard the business interests of the whole country, contribute largely to the embarrassments of trade in Washington; and in addition to these, there are special hindrances, growing out of the maladministration of the late Territorial government, which burden the tax-paying community with high assessments, and carry away from the city that surplus capital which ought to remain for reinvestment and the development of local resources. Just now, then, this is not the most inviting field for speculation; except for those who have ready cash to lend at usurious interest and are willing to take dying chances for collection.

But the rays of a brilliant future dawn in the distance. The health and beauty of the city, the grandeur and usefulness of the public buildings, the increase in private homes and business structures, the new, intelligent population which is every day adding itself, all give assurance that Washington, like Paris and London, will, one day, be the mirror city of the nation, reflecting in its area and people the wealth, industry and talent of the Republic. Merchants who have accumulated princely fortunes in the older cities, disgusted with the din of trade and the anxiety of the counting house, will retire to the seat of government to spend the balance of their lives in luxurious ease and curious research; artists, and artisans skilled in their crafts, will make pilgrimages to exhibit their handiwork, or to receive the rewards and premiums distributed to excellence; scholars from the East and pupils from the West will take up their abodes here to glean from the stores of knowledge garnered and shelved in the public repositories. Then the citizens of the city and surrounding District, instead of sending supplicating appeals to Congress, and begging alms at the doors of the Capitol, will dictate the policy of the government and direct the disbursements of the National treasury.

These may be the wildest fancies; creatures of an idle brain; but those who have lived to see enacted in a day laws which have changed the scenes of ages must pause, and suspend their judgment.

Your friend,

PEDRO.

## WASHINGTON ITEMS.

The Virginir Republican Association, will hold its next regular meeting Monday evening, at 7½ o'clock sharp, in Room No. 32 LeDroit Build. S. W. cor. of F. & 8th sts., N. W.

Edward Sewell, P. G. M., G. U. O. of O. F., will be entertained by the fraternity of the District on the evening of July 6, by a grand review, addresses, and banquet. Full details will be given in the daily papers.

Ground has been broken for St. Mary's P. E. new church edifice.

Schools have closed.

THE Centennial Fourth is to be celebrated in Broadwater's Grove near Fairfax C. H., by a grand Basket picnic, a historical sketch of the County will be read by Lieut. Gov. H. W. Thomas. Gen W. H. Fitzhugh Lee, and Col. Edward Daniels are the orators of the day.

For the Advocate.

*Portsmouth, Va. June 16, '76.*

Prof. John. M. Langston,
Washington, D. C.,

SIR:

The Banneker Lyceum, of our city have resolved to have a public demonstration, on the Fourth of July, in commemoration of the Centennial Anniversary of the Independence of our Country.

The committee appointed to make arrangements for the occasion, have selected you as the orator. If you have no engagement more important than this, please accetp our invitation. We have the honor to be respectfully,

Committee.
Geo. Teamoh,
Wm. Reynolds,
Ambrose E. Whiting,
Jeffrey T. Wilson,
Isral Norcom.

*Washington, D. C. June 11, '76.*

GENTLEMEN:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 16th inst., informing me that the Banneker Lyceum, have resolved to have a public demonstration on the Fourth of July, in commemoration of the Centennial Anniversary, and I have been selected as the Orator of the occasion &c.

Appreciating most truly the high honor conferred by your selection, as also the kindly manner in which you have conveyed to me the action of the committee, it is only left for me to express my most grateful thanks and to accept with great pleasure your cordial invitation.

With assurances of high regard, I am your most obedient servant,

JOHN MERCER LANGSTON.

*Richmond Advertisements.*

HOW TO GET HOMES.

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The object of this Company is to accumulate a fund to enable its members to purchase houses, lots and farms, improve lands and remove encumbrances from real estate. This Company will also erect buildings for sale.

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All information cheerfully given at the office of the Company.

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I have taken charge of the house formerly known as the Williams' House. It has been thoroughly refurnished and is now open for the accommodation of the public. It is situated in the business portion of the city and couvenient to all of the railroads, depots and steamboat landings. The bar is supplied with the best liquors, wines, brandies and cigars.

Board and Lodging by the Day or Week, at the Cheapest Rates.

Meals at all hours. Barber shop attached.

## POLITICAL.

Opposition is being manifested in the Richmond district to the nomination of the Conservative Congressional Candidate by a regular Convention. The primary meeting is the popular method. A. M. Keiley is the "favorite son."

The conservative party of the 5th (Danville) District hold their congressional nominating convention at Floyd Court-House, Wednesday, Aug. 23, 1876.

Judge R. W. Hughes and Col. Jos. Segar's names are mentioned in connection with the Republican nomination for Congress in the Second Congressional District.

The Danville *News* pronounces R. H. Dana's, doubt as whether Hayes can carry Massachusetts as fudge, fustain, folderol and foolery. Correct!

Cincinnati and St. Louis! At the former there were no knock-down arguments used, no intoxicating bowl required to keep up the enthusiasm or restrain the passion. To love rum and hate "niggers" is still the one principle upon which the Bill Allens and the Sammy Tildens can clasp hands, and for which they will vote early and often.

"Free trade and sailors' (Sayler's) rights." This is the rallying cry on which Holman, of Indiana, heads off the anti-Tilden Tammanyite in Congress.

Sunset Cox is preparing a revised edition of "Why we laugh?" A sailor (Sayler) gave him a poke on the way to St. Louis.

The Tammanyites in St. Louis did not fear reinforcements to the white liners of the South. A few knockdowns could be indulged in by John Kelley & Co. with impunity.

J Willis Menard, who, it will be remembered, was a contestant tor a seat in the Forty-second Congress, is now in Florida, where he is a strong prospective candidate of the Republican party for the Forty-fifth Cengress.

Hayes and Wheeler Clubs are being formed all over the State.

"The election in this city is but a warning that the people will not be duped much longer."—*Sentinel.*

The able speech of Hon. John R. Lynch, on the Southern question, delivered June 13 in Congress will meet with a wide circulation. Twenty thousand copies have been printed.

H. F. Wigfall, son of the late Gen. Wigfall, thinks that any joint memorial service on the part of United States and Confederate soldiers unmeaning, incongruous, unnecessary, and not desirable.

A nigger named Pinn is pinning down the Washington rads with some soggy arguments against Hayes and Wheeler.—*Danville News.*

We commend the above to Wm. Pinn Virginia's representative in the National Independent(?) Political Union! Pretty hard on his maiden effort from his political associates; but this is the courtesy he must expect from Democrats.

## VIRGINIA ITEMS.

Dr. Gildersleeve, brother to Prof. Gildersleeve, Druggist, in Tazewell County, lost his eye sight last week by the explosion of some acid while opening a lot of drugs.

The deaf, dumb and blind institution at Staunton, is succcessfully teaching its inmates to talk. Sentences written on the black board in four different foreign languages being accurately pronounced by mute pupils.

Judge Bond has issued an order requiring the Marshal of the United States of this district, to make an oath that no person returned as juror or talesmen has been selected by reason of any personal solicitation in behalf of the person so returned.

The Royal Land Company proposes the vast deposits of the Dora Coal Mines and build a railroad from them to Fredericksburg, thereby securing direct communication with tidewater.

The dwelling house of A. Jett, in Spottsylvania Co., was entirely destroyed by fire recently. Loss $800. No insurance.

Travel on rail between Harrisonburg and Staunton will shortly be resumed.

Col. Giddings, of Chesterfield, showed his satisfaction over the nomination of Hayes, by opening some Ohio wine and inviting his friends to drink it.

The Danville Driving Park Association, has recently been organized, to take steps for the securing and opening of a park in that thrivino manufacturing town.

Gen. E. R. Bagwell, of Accomac is dead.

A silken banner made for the "Men of '76," from Pittsylvania Co., was recently bought at auction in Danville, for 5o cents!

The name of Gen. Mahone is mentioned in connection with the James River and Kanawha Canal Co.

Fourth Day of July will be celebrated in Portsmouth, Va., by a grand demonstration. Prof. J. M. Langston will deliver the oration at the North St., A. M. E. Church.

G. H. Ayres, residing near Upperville, has raised this season from 23 Leicester ewes, 35 lambs, and 10 pounds of washed wool from several of these lambs. This wool sells for 50 cents per pound in Philadelphia, common wool 30 cents. Comment unnecessary.

* * *

Lieutenant Cameron in his recent travels in Central Africa, came to a country where the iron trade was in a flourishing condition, there being many founderies, about fifty feet long by thirty feet wide, where they frequently got one hundred and fifty to two hundred pounds of metal at a single smelting. Here he had seen pieces of iron worked simply by the hammer, and moulded into various shapes, including the human form, as completely finished as if manipulated by the most skillful English artisan.—*Danville News.*

And strangest of all they were negroes of a higher type than those degraded by American prejudice.

## PERSONAL.

Misses Lucy Moten, Mattie R. Lawrence and Ella W. Somerville have left for Philadelphia, where they will attend the commencement exercises of the Institute for Colored Youth and the Centennial celebration next week.

Mr. James E. Jones, of Lynchburg, Va., was one of the graduates from the Madison, (N. Y.) University, last week. He spends a few week in Conn. prior to going to New Orleans, to teach in one of the Baptist Home Mission Seminaries.

Mr. D. N. Vassar, passed through Tuesday night *en route* for his home at Lynchburg. Next year he will be a senior at Madison University.

Mr. Newman, formerly of this city, and Ex-Chaplain of the Louisiana Legislature, graduated from the scientific department Madison University, last week.

Thomas M. Hunster special teach in drawing has gone to the Centennial.

Hon. J. G. Blaine, has gone to Maine, to recuperate.

## MILITARY.

CALLIOUX POST NO 7 G. A. R., Jos. T. Wilson, Commander, and Wm. Teamer, Adjt., will present to the best drilled colored company, State Militia, a White Silk Flag, trimmed with gold fringe, bearing the inscription "*Excelsior.*"

To the second best drilled company sixty Silver Shields, attached to and suspended from an American flag, to be worn upon the breast.

The drill will take place near Norfolk, Aug. 71 Prizes are to be awarded by five competent judges, not attached to any company interested.

Maj. Gen. Upton's Manual is to be the standard.

## POLITICAL NOTICE.

*Alexandria, Va., June 1st,* 1876.

At a meeting of the 8th Congressional District Republican Committee, held in Alexandria, this day, it was decided to call a convention of the voters of this district, to be held at Leesburg, Loudoun Co., on the 12th day of July next, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of nominating a candidate to represent this district in the forty-fifth Congress and a Presidential Elector.

The representation in the convention from each county to be as many as there are Magisterial districts in the County, and from the cities of Alexandria and Winchester, as many as there are wards in each city.

G. C. THORP, Chairman.
E. C. JOHNSTON, Secretary.

The People's Advocate.

## LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

### READ THIS.

To every subscriber of the PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE for six months, we will send *free* by return mail, on receipt of $1.00, a photograph of the new LINCOLN MONUMENT, cabinet size, admirably suitable for framing.

This FREEDMEN'S MEMORIAL MONUMENT, in honor of Abraham Lincoln, as a work of art is unsurpassed for beauty and grandeur, and is illustrative of one of the most notable events in modern history. The photograph is a faithful representation of the original. Subscribe to the ADVOCATE for six months and receive this work of art *free.*

* * *

WE understand our King street friend, G. A. Lumpkins, says that he is going to the Leesburg Convention untrampled (?) but would like to wait and see if Mr. Hunton will be nominated. Yes, Gus, $25 will buy three tons of coal, and election whisky for Christmas beats none to death.

* * *

THE Alexandria Republican Club held a meeting on Monday evening, 26th instant, which was largely attended. After some routine business, a motion, offered by T. B. Pinn, and seconded by Capt. M. Eldridge, was adopted that a committee be appointed to make arrangements for a grand ratification of the Cincinnati nominees.

* * *

WE have been informed by the proper authority that all persons going to the Leesburg Convention can get half fare tickets over the Washington and Ohio railroad, good for the time during which the Convention is held. Apply at the office of the company in this city.

### SPECIAL NOTICE.

On and after Monday, June 5th, until further notice, the Ferry Boats will run according to the following schedule:

*Leave Washington:* 6, 7.30, 8.30, 10.30, and 11.30, a. m., and 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.15 and 7 p. m.

*Leave Alexandria:* 6, 7.30, 8.30 9.30, 10.30, and 11.30 a. m., and 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.15, and 7 p. m.

S. S. HOWISON,
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*Alexandria Advertisements.*

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FOR THE SUMMER.

**H. BRENGLE'S**
**Ice Cream Parlors,**
No. 129 King Street,
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☞Ice Cream, Water Ices, Soda Water, Cakes, Pies, Fruit and Confectionary always on hand. Orders promptly attended to and families supplied.

GEORGE N. DUFFEY & CO.,
**Clock and Watch Makers,**
No. 127½ King Street,
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Fine Watches and Jewelry repaired and warranted.

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**RESTAURANT, LODGING**
AND
**BILLIARD SALOON,**
No. 200 King Street, Near Columbus,
ALEXANDRIA, VA.
☞ The Bar is constantly supplied with choice Wines, Liquors, Cigars, &c.
GIVE US A CALL

**S. K. LEE,**
Dealer in
**Groceries & Provisions**
ALSO
WOOD AND COAL,
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**Livery & Sale Stable,**
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WM. H. THORNTON, Proprietor.
☞ Horses and Carriages at all hours.
Special attention given to the sale of horses.

**ICE CREAM.**

J. S. FORCE'S CELEBRATED ROCK ICE CREAM will carry three miles in paper. Cream of all flavors and of the best quality will be furnished from one to one thousand quarts. Families, Evening Sociables, Pic-nics, &c., supplied on the most reasonable terms. Also a large stock of Confectionery. Ice Cream Parlors second floor, especially for Ladies.

J. S. FORCE,
125 King St., Alexandria, Va.

GO TO THE
MARSHALL HOUSE
**BOOT & SHOE STORE,**
S. E. Cor. Pitt & King Sts.,
L. GENZBERGER & SON,
Alexandria, Virginia.
☞Where can always be found the largest, cheapest and best selected stock of Men's, Boy's, Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes in the city.

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Can be had at 925 Bainbridge Street,
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$2.00 PER ANNUM.

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**RAILROADS.**

**ALEXANDRIA & WASHINGTON RAILROAD CO.**
**NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.**

The citizens of Alexandria are no doubt generally aware of the causes which abliged this company to withdraw its local paesenger trains from from the depot corner of King and St. Asaph streets, to the A. & F. depot, at Fayette and Cameron streets; to compensate for the difference in distance between the present and former depots, the time of passenger traius between Alexandria and Washington has been reduced eight minutesf making the run between the two cities in twenty-five minutes; this, with the facilities we offer in the central location of the depot, corner of Sixth and B streets, Washington city, will, it is hoped, prove satisfactory to the patrons of the road.

GEO. C. WILKINS, Sueperintendent.
Office of the Superintendent, Baltimore, June 12, 1876—tf

**WASHINGTON CITY, VIRGINIA MIDLAND AND GREAT SOUTHERN RAILROAD.**

DOUBLE DAILY TRAINS BETWEEN BALTIMORE AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

Commencing SUNDAY, June 18th, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

| SOUTH BOUND. | Mail Train. | Express. |
|---|---|---|
| Leave Baltimore.... | 6:25 a m | 10.05 p m |
| " Washington.. | 8:20 " | 11:33 " |
| " Alexandria... | 8:50 " | 12:05 a m |
| " Gordonsville. | 1:10 p m | 4:05 " |
| " Charl'sville... | 2.00 " | 5:00 " |
| Arrive at Lynchb'g | 5:00 " | 8:40 " |
| " Danville...... | 7:57 " | 12:20 p m |
| " Dundee......... | 8:00 " | 12:25 " |

| NORTH BOUND. | Mail Train. | Express. |
|---|---|---|
| Leave Dundee daily | 9:00 a m | 4:05 p m |
| " Danville...... | 9:03 " | 4:15 " |
| " Lynchburg... | 11.40 " | 8.35 " |
| " Charl'sville... | 2.45 p m | 12 08 a m |
| " Gordonsville | 3;40 " | 1.23 " |
| Arrive at Alexan'a | 7.55 " | 5.40 " |
| " Washington.. | 8.30 " | 6 10 " |
| " Baltimore.... | 10.20 " | 8.50 " |

Accommodation Train daily, except Sunday: Leave Washington 4.20 p. m., Alexandria 5.00 p. m; arrive at Front Royal 9 35 p m. Leave Front Royal 3 30 a. m; arrive at Alexandria 7 50 a. m. and at Washington 8.30 a. m. Good connection at Manassas Junction with mail train to and from the South. Leave Front Royal in the morning, go to any point on main line as far as Charlottesville, and return to Front Royal at 9.35 p. m. same day, giving many hours' stay at Warrenton, Culpeper, Orange, &c.

MANASSAS DIVISION—MAIL TRAIN.

Passengers leave Washington at 8 20 a. m, Alexandria at 8 50 a. m, and arrive at Strasburg at 4.40 a. m. Leave Strasburg at 6.35 a. m., and arrive at Alexandria 3.30 p. m.

WARRENTON BRANCH.

Connection to and from Warrenton with mail train only.

At Washington close connection with North and West; at Danville twice daily with South and Southwest; at Lynchburg twice daily to South and West.

Twice daily connections with Chesapeake and Ohio railroad, Eastward to Richmond, and westward to Staunton, White Sulphur and all the various Springs on that line.

Elegant Parlor Cars will be run with the day trains between Baltimore and White Sulphur Springs, leaving Baltimore at 6 25 a. m.

Both trains from South connect with Chesapeake and Ohio, at Charlottesville, for the West. This is the only line running double daily trains South of Washington, and makes now the quickest time ever made between Washington and New Orleans, being less than 50 hours.

PULLMAN SLEEPERS daily, *without change,* between Baltimore and New Orleans, leaving Baltimore 6 25 a. m.; also sleeper between Baltimore and Lynchburg, by night line.

Centennial Excursion tickets to Philadelphia on sale, good for 30 days, and through tickets to South and West at lowest rates.

G. J. FOREACRE Gen. Manager.
J. M. BROADUS, G. T. A. jel7

**RAILROADS.**

**1876 GREAT 1876**
**PENNSYLVANIA ROUTE**
TO THE NORTH, WEST, AND SOUTH-WEST.
Double Track, Steel Rails, Splendid Scenery, Magnificent Equipment.

Trains leave Washington, from Depot of BALTIMORE & POTOMAC RAILROAD, Corner of Sixth and B Streets, as follows:

For Philadelphia, New York, and the East, 9.10 p. m. daily, with Palace Cars attached. Limited Express of Pullman Parlor Cars 9.23 a. m. daily, except Sunday. For Philadelphia and New York, 1.30 p. m. daily, except Sunday; for Philadelphia, 4.50 p. m. daily, with Parlor Cars attached.

For Pittsburg and the West, 6 a. m daily, with Parlor Cars to Pittsburg; 7.40 p. m. daily, with Palace Car to Chicago, and 11.55 a. m. daily, except Sunday.

For Canandaigua and the North, 6 a. m. daily, except Sunday; and 7.40 p. m. daily, except Saturday, with Palace Car to Rochester. For Elmira, 11.55 a. m. daily, except Sunday.

For the South via Richmond, 8:40 a. m. and 11.38 p. m. daily, except Sunday, and via Lynchburg 7 a. m. and 11 38 p. m. daily, except Sunday.

LOCAL TRAINS.

For Alexandria, 6, 7, 8 9, 10, 11 a. m., and 1, 3, 4 20, 5, 6, and 7 p. m. On Sunday at 8 a. m. 1, and 6 p. m.

Trains leave Alexandria for Washington, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 a. m., 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 p. m. On Sunday at 6 and 10 a. m., and 5 p. m.

Tickets and information can be procured at principal Railroad Stations and Ticket Offices Southeast.

D. M. BOYD, JR. Gen'l Passenger Ag't.
FRANK THOMPSON, Gen'l Manager.
jal-d&wly

**WASHINGTON AND OHIO RAILROAD.**

SPRING ARRANGEMENT—TWO TRAINS DAILY (EXCEPT SUNDAY) BETWELN ALEXANDRIA AND ROUND HILL.
BEGINNING APRIL 25th, 1876.

Leave Washington at 9 a.m. and 4.12 p. m. and Alexandria at 9:10 a. m. and 4.25 p. m. Pass Leesburg, going westward, at 11:25 a. m. and 6.40 p. m.; and arrive at Round Hill at 12 m. and 7.20 p. m. Leave Round Hill at 5.20 a. m. and 12:30 p. m.; Pass Leesburg, going eastward, at 6 a. m. and 1:10 p. m., and arrive at Alexandria at 8.15 a. m. and 3:15 p. m., and at Washington at 8:30 a. m. and 3:30 p. m.

Passengers from Washington will take the Washington and Ohio cars at the Baltimore and Potomac railroad station, at 9 a. m. and 4.20 p. m., and go through to Round Hill without change of cars.

The 9:10 a. m. train from Alexandria and 12:30 p. m. train from Round Hill connect at Round Hill with Harris' Daily Line of Coaches for Snickersville, Berryville, and Winchester; also with Reamer's Line of Coaches, which leave Leesburg daily for Aldie and Middleburg.

Both Trains, westward, make close connection at Vienna, with Sisson's Line of Stages for Fairfax Court House.

Commutation Tickets, 3 cents per mile.
Annual Tickets, $60.

R. H. HAVENER,
ap24 General Ticket Agent.

**BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.**

CHANGE OF TIME, JUNE 11, 1876.

**From Washington City.**

5.00 A. M. Baltimore and Way Stations.
6.40 A. M. Baltimore, Annapolis, and Way Stations, Point of Rocks and intermediate stations. Main Stem.
7.10 A. M. Baltimore and Alexandria Junction.
8.00 A. M. New York Philadelphia and Boston Express. Pullman Parlor Cars Leaves at 8.10 a. m. Sunday, stops at all way stations and connect for Annapolis.
8.15 A. M. Cincinnati, St. Louis, Pittsburg Express, Frederick Hagerstown, and Valley Road.
8.20 A. M. Point of Rocks and way stations.
8.30. A. M. Baltimore and way stations.
9.35 A. M. New York Limited Express Baltimore and Philadelphia. Sunday to Baltimore only.
12.15 P. M. Baltimore and Way Stations. Ellicott City and Annapolis.
1.40 P. M. New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk Express. On Sunday, all way stations, and Baltimore only.
3.30 P. M. Baltimore and way stations.
4.30 P. M. Baltimore and Laurel Express, Frederick, Ellicott City and way stations, via Relay.
4.30 P. M. Frederick, and Point of Rocks (via Metropolitan Branch)
4.45 P. M. Baltimore, Annapolis and way stations.
5.30 P. M. Chicago, Cincinnati and Louisville Express. Except Saturday. Daily to Columbus. Louisville by 11.30 p. m. train on Sunday Hagerstown and Winchester. Sleeping Cars to Chicago, Cincinnati and Louisville.
5.35 Baltimore and Philadelphia Express. Frederick and way stations, via Relay; connects for Annapolis on Sunday.
5.40 P. M. Baltimore, Bladensburg, College, Beltsville Laurel, Annapolis Junction.
7.00 P. M. Baltimore, and Way Stations.
8 20 P. M. Pittsburgh, but no connection beyond Martinsburg by train leaving Sunday night, Way stations on Metropolitan Branch.
9.00 P. M. Baltimore, Bladensburg, Beltsville, Laurel, Relay.
10.00 P. M. New York and Philadelphia night Expsess. Sleeping Cars to New York.
10.05 P. M. Baltimore and principal way stations.
10.40 P. M Martinsburg and way stations, Metropolitan Branch.
11.30 P. M. St. Louis Express. Chicago, Columbus, Sandusky, Newark; on Saturday for Louisville.
7.10, 8 00, 8.15, 9,35, a. m; 1.40, 5.25, 5.36. 5.40. 7 00, 8 20, 9.00, 10.00, 10.05 and 11 30 p m. daily.

All other trains daily, [illegible]

No conne [illegible]

town or [illegible]

and Phi [illegible]

For [illegible]

Balti [illegible]

# NEWS OF THE WEEK.

## What is Doing in the Old World and the New.

The controller of New York having advertised for bids for $3,000,000 worth of six per cent. bonds, received various offers ranging from 105.50 to 101...... Mr. Blaine overexerted himself to make a speech at a Hayes ratification meeting in Washington, and has suffered a relapse in consequence......The Dreadnaught, Estelle, Arrow and Orion were winners in the first contest of the international yacht regatta, off New York city...... The following are the announced dates for college and amateur sports at Saratoga this season: College regatta, July 18 and 19; college athletic sports, July 20 and 21; fourth annual grand international amateur regatta of the Saratoga rowing association, August 7 and 9; international collegiate regatta, August 11, at which the foreign university crews will contest the victors of the college regatta..... The guards of the Salt Lake City penitentiary were overpowered by seven prisoners, who made good their escape after fatally wounding the prison cook...... Wm. Adin was hanged in Cleveland, Ohio, for the murder of his wife, step-daughter and another woman...... John Haney and George Walker, two tramps, stole a boat on the Delaware river, and while endeavoring to pass through Fiddler's Elbow, a rift below Milford, Pa., were overturned and drowned.

A colored murderer was taken from the jail at Burlington, Ky., by a mob of masked men, who intended to hang him. On the way to the place selected, the man broke away and ran, when he was brought down with a pistol shot, instantly hung to a tree, and his body riddled with bullets......Gen. Crook's command had a fight with Sioux Indians, in which nearly one hundred of the latter were killed, with a loss to the expedition of nine dead and twenty-one wounded.....Paris, Ky. has had ten or twelve buildings, including a church, destroyed by a tornado which swept through the town...... Scotland won the international rifle challenge trophy—the score standing: Scotland, 1,126; England, 1,201; Ireland, 1,140...... James Courtright has pleaded guilty at Wilkesbarre, Pa., of embezzling $20,000 while county treasurer......Minnesota's growing wheat crop has been seriously damaged by recent unfavorable weather......A Constantinople correspondent writes that the irregular Turkish troops committed terrible atrocities in Bulgaria during the insurrection, and names thirty-seven villages which were completely destroyed and the inhabitants either killed or driven away. Among the refugees there was no girls over ten years of age, the Turks having carried off all the older ones. The number of people massacred is estimated at between 18,000 and 30,000. The English ambassador called the attention of the Turkish authorities to the matter.

At Robinson, Ill., a desperate murderer, who attacked and nearly killed the sheriff when locking up the prisoners for the night, was taken out of jail by a crowd and hung...... Two of the northern spans of the railroad bridge across the Mississippi river at Kansas City have been burned. The loss is estimated at $100,000. It will probably take two weeks to repair the bridge......Mr. Sayler, of Ohio, has been elected Speaker *pro tem.* of the House—Mr. Cox having left his duties to attend to politics..... A mail train ran off the track near Cervia, Spain, and seventeen passengers were killed and thirty-seven wounded. ......Mrs. Larry McCarty and her daughter were burned to death by the explosion of a kerosene lamp in Ogdensburgh, N. Y...... Samuel Nenemacher attempted to go down a foul well in Philadelphia, when he was overpowered by the gases and fell into the water. John Solomon went to his rescue, but was also overcome. Both men expired before aid could be extended.

A base ball game between the Yale and Harvard nines was won by the former..... The noted Bishop Cummins died in Baltimore county, Md., aged fifty-four years.... Trouble is brewing between China and England...... Venezuela has declared the church and State separate. All the convents have been suppressed and their endowments given to various charitable institutions.....The schooner B. P. Chase lost her foremast by lightning and one of the crew was killed by the same agency.... By an explosion in the colliery pit at Sheffield, Eng., six men were killed......The English are strengthening the fortress at Gibraltar by all means that can be devised.

The Democratic national convention, which met at St. Louis, was called to order by Augustus Schell, who said it was the purpose to nominate candidates whose election shall change the government and overthrow corruption. May we not hope after sixteen years of Republicanism, he said, that the Democratic party may resume its supremacy in the government. The rules that govern the convention will insure good nominations, and he exhorted to wisdom in making the platform. In conclusion he nominated Mr. Henry Watterson, of Kentucky, for temporary chairman. Mr. Watterson addressed the convention on the issues of the day. The chair announced as secretaries, Frederick O. Prince, of Massachusetts, F. O. Walker, of Iowa, and S. K. Donavan, of Ohio; also, Dan Able, of Missouri, as sergeant-at arms. Mr. Abbott, of Massachusetts, moved a resolution adopting the rules of the last national convention until otherwise ordered, which was adopted. This included the two-thirds rule. Mrs. Couzins, from the Woman's Rights national convention, addressed the convention, asking that a female suffrage plank be adopted, and concluded by presenting the address and resolutions of the Woman's Suffrage association, which on motion of Mr. Clernand were referred to the committee on resolutions for respectful consideration. The committee on credentials reported that there were no contested seats, that the States were fully represented, and that the delegates reported by the chairmen of the respective delegations as delegates to the convention are entitled to seats in this convention as delegates from their respective States. Gen. John A. McClelland, of Illinois, was elected permanent president; for vice-presidents and secretaries, one from each State. A telegram [illegible] the convention as fol- [illegible]

true national legislative policy. William E. Dodge, President; J. N. Stearns, Secretary.

A boat race on the Thames, for $1,000 a side, between Sadler, champion of England, and Trickett, champion of Australia, resulted in a victory for the Australian by four lengths. ......The Republicans of Vermont have nominated Horace Fairbanks for governor and Redfield Proctor for lieutenant governor...... Oscar, crown prince of Sweden, is visiting this country in a quiet manner..... Mr. Blaine has sufficiently recovered to be able to leave Washington for Maine..... Wm Kingsley shot his wife and then committed suicide in Providence, R. I. He was for many years a local preacher in the Methodist church.

## FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

### The Business of General Interest Transacted.

### SENATE.

Mr. Sherman submitted an amendment providing that the trade dollar shall not hereafter be a legal tender, and authorizing the secretary of the treasury to limit the coinage thereof to such amount as he may deem sufficient to meet the export demand for the same. The amendment was agreed to, and the resolution then passed.

The Senate proceeded to vote on motion of Mr. Ingalls to lay aside the Indian Appropriation bill and take up the House bill reported by the committee on Indian affairs to transfer the Indian bureau to the War department, and it was agreed to—yeas, 20; nays, 17.

On motion of Mr. Windom the vote by which the Indian Appropriation bill was laid aside was reconsidered. After various motions the section proposing the transfer of the Indian bureau was stricken out of the bill by 24 to 22.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the Naval Appropriation bill. Mr. Sargent (Rep.), of California, said the amount of estimates for the navy submitted for the next fiscal year was $20,871,666.40. The amount appropriated for the present fiscal year was $17,011,806.90. The bill now before the Senate, as reported by the committee on appropriations, proposed to appropriate $16,119,290.46, being an increase on the House bill of $3,685,000, and a decrease as compared with the appropriation bill of the present fiscal year of $892,016 50.

The amendments proposed by the committee on appropriations were agreed to as follows: Increasing the appropriation for pay of officers, seamen, etc., from $5,750,000 to $7,200,000; increasing that for the civil establishment at the several navy yards from $85,000 to $100,000, and that for local pilotage from $45,000 to $58,000.

The amendment increasing the appropriation for equipment of vessels from $970,000 to $1,250,000 was passed. The amendment increasing the appropriation for the bureau of yards and docks from $440,000 to $760,000 was rejected.

The next amendment of the committee was to increase the appropriation for the bureau of construction and repairs from $1,500,000 to $2,500,000. Mr. Edmunds moved to make the amount $2,000,000. Agreed to.

Mr. Edmunds submitted the following as a substitute for the clause in the House bill proposed to be struck out by the committee on appropriations:

No increase of the force of any navy yard shall be made at any time within sixty days next before any election to take place for President of the United States or member of Congress, except when the secretary of the navy shall certify that the needs of the public service makes such increase necessary at that time.

The substitute was agreed to.

The committee on appropriations reported in favor of increasing the appropriation for the bureau of steam engineering from $885,000 to $1,500,000. Mr. Edmunds moved to amend so as to make the amount $1,000,000, and it was agreed to.

The next amendment of the committee provided that hereafter all appointments of second lieutenants in the marine corps shall be made from graduates at the naval schools. Agreed to.

The bill having been considered in committee of the whole, was reported to the Senate, and the amendments made in committee were concurred in. It was then read a third time and passed.

Mr. Edmunds (Rep.), of Vermont, asked that the bill to amend the Enforcement act be taken up. Opposition was made to it, and it was taken up only upon a strict party vote of 24 to 14. The bill having been amended verbally, and considered in committee of the whole, was reported to the Senate. The amendments were agreed to and the bill passed—yeas, 25; nays, 13.

The Senate insisted on the amendments to the Indian and Naval Appropriation bills, and agreed to the conferences on those bills asked for by the House of Representatives. Messrs. Windom, Logan, and Ransom were appointed members of the committee on the former, and Messrs. Sargent, Cragin, and Withers on the latter.

Mr. Allison (Rep.), of Iowa, explained the provisions of the Army Appropriation bill, and said that the first eight sections of the bill as it came from the House proposed to reorganize the army. The committee on appropriations had not felt authorized to examine into that subject, and therefore reported in favor of striking out those eight sections. The bill as it came from the House appropriated $24,283,269.40. To this amount the Senate committee on appropriations had added $3,278,092, making the total amount called for by the bill as now before the Senate $27,561,361.40, or $1,237,468.60 less than the amount appropriated for the present fiscal year. The House proposed to reduce the army in numbers as well as the compensation of officers. This bill proposed to reduce the army five regiments, while the bill which recently passed the House proposed a reduction of ten regiments. The amendment proposed by the committee to strike out the eight sections reorganizing the army, reducing the pay, etc., was agreed to—yeas, 24; nays, 13. Other amendments proposed by the committee were agreed to as follows:

Increasing the appropriation for expenses of the commanding general's office from $2.000 to $5,000, and that for expenses of recruiting and transportation of recruits from $75,000 to $105,000. Increasing the appropriation for the pay of the army from $9,154 788 to $9,968,574; providing that from and after the first day of January next there shall be no more than forty paymasters in the army, the reduction to be made by dropping from the rolls the junior commissions until the maximum of forty is reached.

The bill, having been considered in committee of the whole, was reported to the Senate, and the amendments made in committee agreed to—yeas, 25; nays, 12. The bill was then read a third time and passed.

The District Tax bill was reported to the Senate. The amendments made in the committee were agreed to, and the bill was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Morrill (Rep.), of Maine, from the conference committee on the Legislative, Judicial and Executive Appropriation bill, reported that the committee had been unable to agree. He moved that the Senate insist upon its amendments and agree to the new conference asked for by the House. The motion of Mr. Morrill to grant the new conference was agreed to, and the Chair appointed Messrs. Morrill, of Maine, Allison, of Iowa, and Norwood, of Georgia, members of the committee on the part of the Senate.

### HOUSE

The House took up the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill in committee of the whole, and was addressed by Mr. Stenger (Dem.), of Pennsylvania, in regard to the Freedman's bank. Mr. Cook (Dem.), of Georgia, spoke in regard to refunding the cotton tax. The House then laid aside the bill to take up the Senate amendments to the Silver bill.

Mr. Cox (Dem.), of New York, moved concurrence in the amendments. Mr. Landers [illegible]m.), of Indiana, offered the amendment [illegible]ng the trade dollar no longer a legal tender. The amendments were referred to the [illegible]mittee on banking and currency.

[illegible] Stenger resumed his remarks on the [illegible]man's bank. Among the facts he quoted [illegible] [illegible]tally were these: That the deposits of [illegible]ored men in the bank in nine years were [illegible]00,000; the South had been drained of money by the branches of the bank, which sent its funds to the main concern at Washington; the final loss of depositors will be about $1,500,000.

The committee having proceeded to consider the bill by sections, Mr. Warren (Dem.), of Massachusetts, offered an amendment to pay the executor of the estate of the late Henry Wilson $10,222, being the salary for the unexpired term of his office as Vice President.

After speeches by Mr. Hoar (Rep.), of Massachusetts, and Mr. Wood (Dem.), of New York, in favor of the amendment, and Mr. Holman (Dem.), of Indiana, in favor of limiting the amount to one year's pay, the amendment was adopted.

The House went into committee of the whole on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, the question being on the amendment offered by Mr. Vance, of Ohio, to have the public printing done under contract by the lowest bidder. Agreed to.

The Senate amendments to the Navy Appropriation bill were non-concurred in, and a committee of conference was ordered. Messrs. Blount (Dem.), of Georgia, Whitthorne (Dem.), of Tennessee, and Hale (Rep.), of Maine, were appointed on the part of the House.

The House went into committee of the whole on the Sundry Civil bill. Among the items passed were the following: Coast survey on the Atlantic and gulf coasts, $325,000; Pacific coast survey, $200,000; geodetic survey between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, $50,000; repairs of coast survey vessels, $30,000; publishing survey observations, $6,000; propagations of food fishes, $30,000; signal service, $300,000; completing the military telegraph between the army posts on the Texas frontiers, $45,000; for publication of official records of the civil war, both of the Federal and of the Confederate armies, $40,000; geological survey, $65,000; Powell's survey of the Colorado, $30,000.

After minor amendments the bill was passed.

Mr. Sampson (Rep), of Iowa, moved to suspend the rules and pass the joint resolution suggested by the President to continue the appropriations for the next fiscal year on the same basis as the appropriations for the fiscal year about to expire, in case of the failure of any of the regular appropriation bills before the first of July. The motion was rejected—yeas, 57; nays, 112.

Mr. Rusk (Rep.), of Wisconsin, from the committee on invalid pensions, reported a bill to regulate the issuing of artificial limbs to disabled soldiers and sailors. It provides that any person who has lost a limb in the service of the United States shall receive every five years an artificial limb. Passed.

On motion of Mr. Atkins (Dem.), of Tennessee, the Senate amendments to the Army Appropriation bill were referred to the committee on appropriations.

## Products of Various States.

In respect to agricultural products in the United States, Iowa produces the largest spring wheat crop of any State, the production of the United States being 112,549,533 bushels, and that of Iowa 28,708,312 bushels, while Wisconsin ranks next with 24,375,435 bushels. Ohio raises the most winter wheat, 27,625,759 of the 175,195,193 bushels produced in the United States.

Pennsylvania supplies one-fifth of the rye produced in the United States, or 3,577,641 bushels out of 16,918,795. Illinois grows a larger quantity of corn than any other State, or 129,921,395 of the 760,944,249 bushels the country produces. Illinois also takes the lead in the oat crop, growing 42,789,581 out of the total 282,107,159 bushels.

California produces the largest barley crop, or 8,783,490 out of a total of 29,761,305 bushels. New York is the largest cultivator of buckwheat, raising 3,904,030 of a total of 9,821,721 bushels. Mississippi takes the lead among the cotton growing States.

Ohio produces more than half the flax of the United States. Kentucky grows more than half the hemp crop of our country. California produces nine-tenths of our silk cocoons. Ohio contributes one-fifth of all the wool produced in the United States, or twice as much as New York, and nearly twice as much as California. New York produces more than one-fifth of the hay crop, or nearly twice as much as Pennsylvania, which furnishes the next largest figure in that line.

New York furnishes more than two-thirds of the hop crop of the United States. South Carolina supplies nearly half the rice produced in the United States. Georgia is next, or 7,000,000 pounds ahead of Louisiana. Nearly all the rice comes from these three States. Of the 272,734,341 pounds of tobacco produced in the United States, 105,305,828 pounds are grown in Kentucky. Virginia comes next with 37,086,364 pounds.

Louisiana contributes nearly all the sugar and molasses from cane, and Vermont nearly one-third the sugar of maple, while New York produces one-fourth the sugar from maple. Ohio and Indiana (the latter most) produce each one-eighth of the sorghum molasses.

New York grows one-fifth of the whole potato crop. North Carolina produces more sweet potatoes than any other State. New York raises one-fifth of the national supply of peas and beans. California produces more than one-half of the native wine.

## A New Wheat Destroyer.

The St. Paul (Minn.) *Press* has the following: What has heretofore been thought a chinch bug, destroying wheat on the Southern Minnesota railroad, now proves to be a fly. People who have been over the Southern Minnesota railroad say there is a new insect at work on the growing crop of wheat along the line, especially where it has been dry. Although the last rain has dispelled the fears of a drought the fly has gone to work vigorously, and all through the fields patches of growing wheat present the appearance of having lost life and verdure. It turns yellow, withers up and dies. The flies seem to work near the root, and draw the sustenance out of the stalk. Whether they will continue in their ravenous course remains to be seen. If they do, whole fields will not yield a return of seed.

Pimples on the face, rough skin, chapped hands, saltrheum and all cutaneous affections cured, the skin made soft and smooth, by the use of JUNIPER TAR SOAP. That made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, is the only kind that can be relied on, as there are many imitations, made from common tar, which are worthless.—*Com.*

During the last four years the imports of Canada have exceeded the exports by $140,000,000, and under the confederation the debt has increased $53,000,000.

## Liver and Blood Diseases.

By R. V. Pierce, M. D., author of "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser."

A healthy liver secretes each day about two and one-half pounds of bile, which contains a great amount of waste material taken from the blood. When the liver becomes torpid or congested it fails to eliminate this vast amount of noxious substance, which, therefore, remains to poison the blood, and be conveyed to every part of the system. What must be the condition of the blood when it is receiving and retaining each day two and one half pounds of poison? Nature tries to work off this poison through other channels and organs—the kidneys, lungs, skin, etc., but these organs become overtaxed in performing this labor in addition to their natural functions, and cannot long withstand the pressure, but become variously diseased.

The brain, which is the great electrical center of all vitality, is unduly stimulated by the unhealthy blood which passes to it from the heart, and it fails to perform its office healthily. Hence the symptoms of bile poisoning, which are dullness, headache, incapacity to keep the mind on any subject, impairment of memory, dizzy, sleepy or nervous feelings, forebodings, and irritability of temper. The blood itself being diseased, as it forms the sweat upon the surface of the skin, it is so irritating and poisonous that it produces discolored brown spots, pimples, blotches and other eruptions, sores, boils, carbuncles and scrofulous tumors. The stomach, bowels and other organs cannot escape becoming affected, sooner or later, and we have, as a result, costiveness, piles, dropsy, dyspepsia, diarrhea. Other symptoms are common, as bitter or bad taste in mouth, internal heat, palpitation, teasing cough, unsteady appetite, choking sensation in throat, bloating of stomach, pain in sides or about shoulders or back, coldness of extremities, etc., etc. Only a few of the above symptoms are likely to be present in any case at one time. The liver being the great depurating or blood cleansing organ of the system, set this great "housekeeper of our health" at work, and the foul corruptions which gender in the blood, and rot out, as it were, the machinery of life, are gradually expelled from the system. For this purpose, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, with very small doses daily of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets, are pre-eminently the articles needed. They cure every kind of humor from the worst scrofula to the common pimple, blotch or eruption. Great eating ulcers kindly heal under their mighty curative influence. Virulent blood poisons that lurk in the system are by them robbed of their terrors, and by their persevering and somewhat protracted use the most tainted systems may be completely renovated and built up anew. Enlarged glands, tumors and swellings dwindle away and disappear under the influence of these great resolvents. *

The Belmont Hotel, of Boston, is fast becoming a popular resort for commercial men and travelers. The Belmont is situated in the heart of the business center, and is easily reached by street cars or by carriages, the latter costing but fifty cents.

Every person going to the Centennial to travel anywhere, will avoid trouble and expense by getting a Centennial and Travelers' Guide. Price, post-paid, twenty-five cents. Travelers' Publishing Co., 25 Park Row, N.Y.*

Safely and certainly that great external remedy, GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP, removes cutaneous eruptions by opening the pores whose obstruction was the cause of the difficulty. Test and you will indorse it. Depot, Crittenton's, No. 7 Sixth avenue, New York.

Beautiful shades of black or brown are produced by Hill's Hair Dye. *

The cathartics used and approved by the physicians comprising the various medical associations of this State are now compounded and sold under the name of *Parsons' Purgative Pills.* *

We copy the following from an exchange, which is important, if true: Chronic diarrhea of long standing, also dysentery, and all similar complaints common at this season of the year, can be cured by the use (internally) of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.* We know whereof we affirm. *

SCHENCK'S SEA WEED TONIC.—In the atmosphere experienced here during the summer months, the lethargy produced by the heat takes away the desire for wholesome food, and frequent perspirations reduce bodily energy, particularly those suffering from the effects of debilitating diseases. In order to keep a natural healthful activity of the system, we must resort to artificial means. For this purpose Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic is very effectual. A few doses will create an appetite and give fresh vigor to the enervated body. For dyspepsia, it is invaluable. Many eminent physicians have doubted whether dyspepsia can be permanently cured by the drugs which are generally employed for that purpose. The Sea Weed Tonic in its nature is totally different from such drugs. It contains no corrosive minerals or acids; in fact, it assists the regular operations of nature, and supplies her deficiencies. The tonic in its nature so much resembles the gastric juice that it is almost identical with that fluid. The gastric juice is the natural solvent which, in a healthy condition of the body, causes the food to be digested; and when this juice is not increased in sufficient quantities, indigestion, with all its distressing symptoms, follows. The Sea Weed Tonic performs the duty of the gastric juice when the latter is deficient. Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic sold by all Druggists.

## The Markets.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **NEW YORK.** | | |
| Beef Cattle—Prime to Extra Bullocks | $ 07½ | @ 10½ |
| Common to Good Texans | 08 | @ 08 |
| Milch Cows | 33 00 | @65 00 |
| Hogs—Live | 06¾ | @ 06¾ |
| Dressed | 07¾ | @ 08½ |
| Sheep | 04½ | @ 06½ |
| Lambs | 07½ | @ 10 |
| Cotton—Middling | 12 | @ 12½ |
| Flour—Extra Western | 5 31 | @ 7 00 |
| State Extra | 5 20 | @ 6 75 |
| Wheat—Red Western | 95 | @ 1 10 |
| No. 2 Spring | 1 1 | @ 1 18 |
| Rye—State | 94 | @ 96 |
| Barley—State | — | @ — |
| Barley—Malt | 95 | @ 1 35 |
| Oats—Mixed Western | 33 | @ 42 |
| Corn—Mixed Western | 59½ | @ 60 |
| Hay, per cwt | 63 | @ 1 00 |
| Straw, per cwt | 60 | @ 1 20 |
| Hops.......75's—10 @18 ....olds | 04 | @ 06 |
| Pork—Mess | 19 35 | @19 40 |
| Lard | 11½ | @ 11½ |
| Fish—Mackerel, No. 1, new | 24 00 | @26 00 |
| " No. 2, new | 12 00 | @14 00 |
| Dry Cod, per cwt | 5 00 | @ 5 00 |
| Herring, Scaled, per box | 28 | @ 25 |
| Petroleum—Crude.......08½@08¾ | Refined, | 15½ |
| Wool—California Fleece | 19 | @ 21 |
| Texas " | 20 | @ 28 |
| Australian " | 40 | @ 46 |
| Butter—State | 20 | @ 28 |
| Western Dairy | 21 | @ 27 |
| Western Yellow | 20 | @ 22 |
| Western Ordinary | 18 | @ 17 |
| Cheese—State Factory | 08 | @ 11 |
| State Skimmed | 03 | @ 05 |
| Western | 04 | @ 09 |
| Eggs—State | 21 | @ 21 |
| **BUFFALO.** | | |
| Flour | 6 25 | @10 00 |
| Wheat—No. 1 Spring | 1 27½ | @ 1 27½ |
| Corn—Mixed | 51½ | @ 53 |
| Oats | 36 | @ 36 |
| Rye | 85 | @ 85 |
| Barley | 92 | @ 92 |
| **PHILADELPHIA.** | | |
| Beef Cattle—Extra | 04 | @ 06½ |
| Sheep | 04½ | @ 05¾ |
| Hogs—Dressed | 08¾ | @ 09¾ |
| Flour—Pennsylvania Extra | 6 25 | @ 8 25 |
| Wheat—Red Western | 85 | @ 1 00 |
| Rye | 75 | @ 80 |
| Corn—Yellow | 56 | @ 58 |
| Mixed | 54 | @ 57½ |
| Oats—Mixed | 30 | @ 33 |
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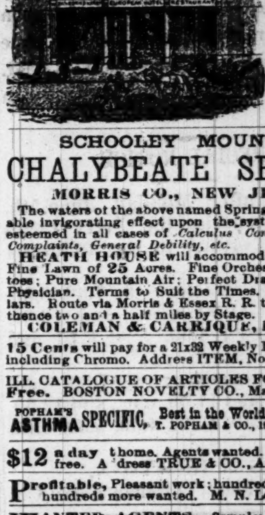

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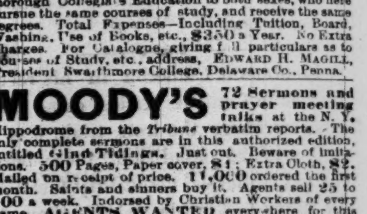

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